

Gejdenson	Martinez	Rush
Gibbons	Mascara	Sabo
Gilman	McCarthy	Salmon
Gordon	McDermott	Sanders
Green	McHale	Sawyer
Gutierrez	McKinney	Schroeder
Hall (OH)	Meehan	Schumer
Hall (TX)	Meek	Scott
Hamilton	Menendez	Sensenbrenner
Hancock	Meyers	Serrano
Harman	Mfume	Sisisky
Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)	Skaggs
Hilleary	Mink	Slaughter
Hilliard	Moakley	Spratt
Hinchey	Mollohan	Stark
Holden	Montgomery	Stenholm
Horn	Murtha	Stokes
Hoyer	Myers	Studds
Jackson (IL)	Nadler	Stump
Jackson-Lee	Neal	Taylor (MS)
(TX)	Oberstar	Tejeda
Jacobs	Obey	Thompson
Jefferson	Olver	Thornberry
Johnson (SD)	Ortiz	Thornton
Johnson, E. B.	Orton	Thurman
Johnston	Owens	Tiahrt
Kanjorski	Pallone	Torkildsen
Kaptur	Payne (NJ)	Torricelli
Kennedy (MA)	Payne (VA)	Towns
Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi	Trafficant
Kennelly	Peterson (FL)	Velazquez
Kildee	Peterson (MN)	Vento
Klecza	Petri	Visclosky
Klink	Pickett	Volkmer
Klug	Pomeroy	Ward
LaFalce	Poshard	Waters
Lantos	Quillen	Watt (NC)
Lazio	Rahall	Waxman
Levin	Ramstad	Wise
Lewis (GA)	Rangel	Woolsey
Lofgren	Reed	Wynn
Lowey	Rivers	Yates
Luther	Roberts	Zimmer
Maloney	Roemer	
Markey	Roybal-Allard	

NOT VOTING—22

Bryant (TX)	Geren	Roukema
Chapman	Hansen	Smith (WA)
DeLay	Hayes	Stockman
Dickey	Largent	Williams
Fields (TX)	Leach	Wilson
Filner	McIntosh	Wyden
Flake	Oxley	
Gephardt	Rose	

□ 2021

Mr. ROBERTS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. ZELIFF, BROWBACK, and SCARBOROUGH changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. HUNTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DEFAULTED?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the D.C. appropriation has just passed this House after 4 very arduous months. The concern that I have had all along relates to the financial condition of the District.

As I have seen what has happened to this city, I have not been able to keep from analyzing the situation of the District to the situation that the United States of America could find itself. The District, Mr. Speaker, courted default as it was running out of money. It did not know what to do or could not do what had to be done, and so a financial authority was appointed, and that authority was necessary in order for the District to be able to borrow.

As one contemplates the problems facing this body with a debt limit, one wonders what would happen if the United States of America got close to default.

I can say this to you, Mr. Speaker, there would not be any higher authority to take over the United States of America. We are the ultimate authority, and so I would hope that we all try to figure out how to make sure that we do not get any closer to the threat of default.

I wanted to talk about the threat of default for a moment. The District, for example, has heard in the last couple of days from the bond ratings that they still do not believe that the District will rise again, and they are considering lowering the District's bond rating yet again. What trembles and shakes that has sent through the District of Columbia. In effect, Moody's did the same thing to the United States of America this very week when it threatened to downgrade our credit, the best credit in the world for over 200 years.

I want, therefore, to ask this body to consider not default but what the threat of default can do to interest rates, to confidence, how it can ripple through our country and through the world.

□ 2030

I want, therefore, to ask this body to consider not default, but what the threat of default can do to interest rates, to confidence, and how it can ripple through our country and the world.

I recognize the United States of America and the District of Columbia are different. Yet the fact is that there have been only a few large jurisdictions that have ever been threatened with default, and, for all of those, the results have been catastrophic.

So I would ask this body in the next few weeks to try to consider what is at stake. History will remember us for how we handle the first threat of de-

fault in the history of the United States. The threat of default is as bad in a very real sense as default itself. Who can forget what led to the budget agreement under which we now operate? What led to that agreement, of course, was a crash on Wall Street that came one day, absolutely unexpected, that came one day without warning. It is the possibility that the credit of the United States could be affected without warning that I hope this body will take into account in deciding what to do with the debt limit.

I am asking this body to respect the long record of the United States and to pass a clean debt limit bill. We must not allow the shutdown experience to be born again in the debt limit bill. The only way to respond to the experience we have had in the last couple of months with the shutdown experience is to make sure we do not repeat bad history. If we are ever to repeat that history, we certainly should not repeat it with the full faith and credit of the United States.

I know what it is to lose your credit. I am from the District of Columbia, which today does not have credit. I ask my country then to look at its Capital City and to make sure that its credit in no way resembles that of its fallen city. I appreciate that there is a great difference. I hope that difference will continue to be great, and I hope that we will return to this body, not to have 4 days of haggling about what to do about the debt limit or what to attach to the debt limit, but that we will march forward together in a bipartisan way and pass, finally, one clean debt limit bill.

BUDGET MATTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CHRYSLER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, in light of Ms. NORTON's just-delivered remarks, I would like to say as someone coming from the last State to be admitted to the Union, the State of Hawaii, that I recognize only too fully what the implications are when you find yourself without representation, when you find yourself having to look to the good will of others.

In this particular instance, Mr. Speaker, I think that we need to pay some final attention before we leave the building, before we leave the floor, and pay some particular attention to the proposition, is this actually what we should be doing?

I do not mean tonight, Mr. Speaker. I think that the majority party, the Republican Party, and the House, have the opportunity to reconsider in the next day or two whether we want to go home, whether we need to go home bearing the burden of not having resolved the question of the debt limit.

Now, we have had arguments made, we can show headlines and present